

## Department of the Army, DoD

## §578.126

(4) Was a crewmember or passenger in an airplane that was under enemy aerial or ground fire.

(b) Assigned or stationed in Philippine territory or in Philippine waters for not less than 30 days during the period.

(c) Individuals who meet conditions set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are authorized to wear a bronze service star on the ribbon.

### §578.124 Philippine Liberation Ribbon.

(a) The Philippine Liberation Ribbon is authorized by DA Circular 59, March 8, 1948.

(b) It is awarded for service in the liberation of the Philippines from October 17, 1944 to September 3, 1945, under any of the following conditions:

(1) Participated in the initial landing operations on Leyte or adjoining islands from October 17, 1944 to October 20, 1944. An individual will be considered as having participated in such operations if he landed on Leyte or adjoining islands, was on a ship in Philippine waters, or was a crewmember of an airplane, which flew over Philippine territory during the period.

(2) Participated in any engagement against the enemy during the campaign on Leyte and adjoining islands. An individual will be considered as having participated in combat if he meets any of the conditions set forth in Philippine Defense Ribbon §578.123(a)(2) through (4).

(3) Participated in any engagement against the enemy on islands other than those included in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. An individual will be considered as having participated in combat if he or she meets any of the conditions set forth in Philippine Defense Ribbon §578.123(a)(2) through (4).

(4) Served in the Philippine Islands or on ships in Philippine waters for not less than 30 days during the period.

(c) *Bronze service stars.* An individual who meets more than one of the conditions set forth in paragraph (a) of this section is authorized to wear a bronze service star on the ribbon for each additional condition under which he or she qualifies other than that under which he or she is eligible for the initial award of the ribbon.

### §578.125 Philippine Independence Ribbon.

The Philippine Independence Ribbon is authorized by DA Circular 59, 1948. Any recipient of both the Philippine Defense and Philippine Liberation ribbons is eligible for award of the Philippine Independence Ribbon. United States Army personnel authorized to wear the Philippine Independence Ribbon under the established criteria, may continue to wear the ribbon, provided the authority for such wear was recorded before November 24, 1954.

### §578.126 United Nations Medal.

(a) Authorized by the Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Order 11139, January 7, 1964. U.S. service members who are or have been in the service of the United Nations in operations designated by the Secretary of Defense may accept the United Nations Medal (UNM) when awarded by the Chief of the United Nations Mission.

(b) *Eligibility.* The eligibility criteria for award of the UNM requires that an individual serve under the operational or tactical control of the United Nations and serve a minimum of 90 consecutive days in the service of the United Nations. The following United Nations missions/operations have been approved for acceptance and wear:

(1) United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL);

(2) United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO);

(3) United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP);

(4) United Nations Security Forces, Hollandia (UNSFH);

(5) United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC);

(6) United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC);

(7) United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR);

(8) United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO);

(9) United Nations Iraq/Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM);

(10) United Nations Operations in Somalia (to include U.S. Quick Reaction Force members) (UNOSOM);

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(11) United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH);

(12) United Nations Medal Special Service (UNMSS).

(c) *Wear.* Each United Nations mission for which a UNM is awarded is commemorated by a suspension and service ribbon of unique colors and design. The ribbon and medallion combination take on the name of the specific operation for which the combination was created. For example, the operation in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia is the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), yielding the UNPROFOR Medal. Service members who are awarded a UNM may wear the first UNM with unique suspension and service ribbon for which they qualify. A bronze service star will denote subsequent awards of the UNM for service in a different United Nations mission. Only one United Nations ribbon is authorized for wear.

(d) *Presentation.* The Senior Representative of the Secretary-General who makes the award normally makes presentation of the UNM in the field. Approval authority to accept and wear the UNM to member of the Armed Forces of the United States is the Secretary of Defense. When presentation is not so accomplished, any person who believes he or she is eligible for award may submit to Commander, USA HRC, (see § 578.3(c) for address) and a request for such award with copy of any substantiating documents. Commander, AHRC will forward each such request through the Office of Internal Administration, Office of the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, to the United Nations for consideration.

(e) *Description*—(1) *Medal.* The medal is bronze, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches in diameter, with a top view of the globe enclosed at sides and bottom by a wreath and the letters “UN” at the top of the medal. On the reverse side is the inscription “IN THE SERVICE OF PEACE”. The United Nations Service Medal Korea is the same design, except the obverse does not include the letters “UN” and the medal has a hanger bar with the inscription “KOREA”. On the reverse side of the United Nations Service Medal Korea is the inscription “FOR SERVICE IN DEFENCE OF THE PRIN-

CIPLES OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS”.

(2) *Ribbon.* Each United Nations mission for which a UNM is awarded is commemorated by a suspension and service ribbon of unique colors and design. The ribbon and medallion combination take on the name of the specific operation for which the combination was created. For example, the operation in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia is the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), yielding the UNPROFOR Medal. Service members who are awarded a UNM may wear the first UNM with unique suspension and service ribbon for which they qualify. A bronze service star will be worn to denote subsequent awards of the UNM for service in a different United Nations mission. Only one United Nations ribbon is authorized for wear.

**§ 578.127 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Medal.**

(a) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Medal is awarded by the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to military and civilian members of the Armed Forces of the United States who participate in NATO operations related to the former Republic of Yugoslavia. The Secretary of Defense authorized acceptance of the NATO Medal on November 14, 1995.

(b) *Acceptance.* Acceptance of the NATO Medal has been approved for U.S. military personnel who serve under NATO command or operational control in direct support of NATO operations in the former Republic of Yugoslavia, or as designated by the Supreme Allied Command, Europe (SACEUR), from July 1, 1992 to a date to be determined.

(c) *Presentation.* The NATO Medal will normally be presented by the Allied Command Europe headquarters exercising operational command or control over U.S. military units or individuals prior to their departure from service with NATO.

(d) *Medal set.* The medal set includes a ribbon clasp denoting the specific operation for which the award was made. U.S. service members are authorized to retain the ribbon clasp presented but may not wear the clasp. Only the basic